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CHARLES SUMNER.

MR. AUGUSTE LAUGEL'S ARTICLE IN THE REVUE DES

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 19 .- An article on Charles Sumner in the current number of the Revue des Deux Mondes deserves attention on several grounds. The periodical in which it appears is the most important in Europe. The article is the only one I have seen pub Europe attempting to give an adequate account of the dead statesman. Its author, Mr. Auguste Laugel, knew Mr. Sumner well enough to be able to make his narrative in parts a personal one. M. Laugel has been for many years the private secretary of the Due d'Aumale, and is still better known by his writings on science and by his careful and able book on England, where he resided for many years. He has visited America, with which close personal ties unite him, and he is one of few living Frenchmen to whom English and American affairs are not a scaled book. Mr. Sumner's acquaint ance with distinguished Europeaus of many countries was very large; by his European reputation he set great store, and of the many tributes offered to his memory he would value not feast an elaborate notice in the Revue des Deux Mondes doing justice to the aims of his life, and assigning him something like his true place in the history of his country,

This, Mr. Laugel's paper, on the whole, may be said to do. That there should be mistakes in it, and wrong appreciations of the part played by Mr. Sumner in certain great events, is but natural. The Alabama business and the separation of Mr. Sumner from the Republican party are instances. But the distortions of fact are certainly unintentional, and are less numerous than we are accustomed to expect in a European statement about American affairs; or, I might say, an American statement about European affairs, since the virtues of perfectly accurate knowledge and perfectly just estimate of each other's doings are not too common in the nations of

Mr. Laugel regards Mr. Sumuer as one of the three representative men of the American epoch; the one who emancipated the blacks, and who, with Lincoln and Seward, saved the American Union. Some of us would substitute another name than Seward's in this Trinity, no doubt, but from Mr. Laugel's point of view, Seward represented the Union abroad, and defended it against unbelieving Europe, when ready to declare itself an enemy; Lincoln personified it in the eyes of the people; Sumner was its legislator.

It was at the time of Mr. Sumner's visit to Paris, after the Brooks outrage, when his life was a martyrdom, and in the intervals of the cruel operations be endured, that Mr. Laugel first saw him. His memory is of a man of tofty stature, his head covered with inxuriant locks, imposing, smiling readily spite of his sufferings; there was nobility in his features; his voice was grave, deep, and slow; his whole person gave you the sense of great force in "I may scarcely speak," adds Mr. Laugel, of his exquisite courtesy and his kindliness. He had an insatiable intelligence, wanted to know everything, men and things not to gratify a barren curiosity, but as a statesman who despises nothing and observes without ceasing." Imperial society had little attraction for him; his political ideas as well as his literary tastes led him rather to seek the old Parliamentary leaders, M. Guizot, M. de Montalembert, the Due de Broghe, M. de Tocqueville. The Empire seemed to him a mere accident, and he was astonished to see French Liberals submissive and despondent. While most Americans came to Paris only to enjoy the splendors of the capital, Sumner occupied himself with affairs, and his penetrating

eye pierced the depths of the future and foresaw the ruin of that fragile prosperity. Next Mr. Laugel saw him at his home in Boston, in the little house in Hancock-st., in a room hung with portraits engraved by Nanteud. Mr. Summer showed his visitor Boston in the way he loved to show it to foreigners of distinction, in detail-the Boston of that day and Boston as it was in its cradle; then Cambridge and the incomparable country which lies about the city. They visited kindly-a strange contrast, certainly, to the bitter and querulous man who in late years pursued Mr. Supper and many another comrade in the anti-Slavery fight with rancor and base reproaches. They passed happy hours in the company of the circle of friends whom Mr. Laugel describes as pos sessing "something of the enthusiasm of an ancient poetic pleiad, friendships without a trace of jealousy, the most lively curiosity about Europe-its writers more than its sovereigns and statesmen-the greatest calm amid the stir of civil war, yet filled with the most ardent patriotism, a grave and restrained emotion which took nothing from the charm of the most amiable hospitality. All these men felt that they were occupied with a noble work, fashioning the thought of a young nation dazzled by its own hopes, already proud enough to value intellectual greatness above that of things material. This sentiment breathed in the august gravity of Emerson, in the Olympian sweetness of Longfellow, in the grace of Lowell, in Holmes's wit, in the arear of Agassiz." Some weeks later Mr. Langel met Mr. Sumper at Washington, and was introduced by him to Seward and President Lincoln. He was convinced that the President had a profound respect for the Massachusetts Senator. In his presence Lincoln permitted himself none of those sallies which indeed he used habitually only to shut the mouths of indiscreet or importunate persons but showed rather the sadness was really the basis of his character, and his somewhat uncultivated good sense sought for lessons and gave counsels at the came time. Sumner's enemies were numerous, but Mr. Lincoln would do nothing to weaken him. His kindliness in the end dissipated Sumner's early fears; their tone of mind was wholly different, but their alliance, based on mutual respect, became a real friendship. I regret that I have no room for the very interesting picture of Seward which follows, and of Mr. Sumner's relations with him. To Mr. Laugel Mr. Sumner was evidently the central figure at Washington. The foreign ministers sought him as a man to be depended on, and for the interest of his conversation and be always had true friends among them. His life was most laborious; he rose early, received visits, wrote his reports, and every day was in his place in the Senate. At that time he was continually occupied with the measures of detail which were to follow the abolition of Slavery, and give the negro civil rights as well as liberty. Here is a

One day I was talking on the floor of the Senate with Mr. Summer and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who was among the opposition. A Senstor from Kentucky, formerly Governor of that frontier State, approached Sumner and said: "Well, when are you going to accept the twenty five negroes I have been offering you these three months! I will pay their traveling expenses. Your law (a debate was going on upon the law relating to th wives and children of the blacks epitated in the Federa army) will only reduce more of them to distress. Where are you going to stop ! You are ruining the country You are very good to go on talking about the Constitution. Trample it openly under foot. The constitutional arguments you use as Senator you would laugh at as a lawyer; all your Boston lawyers would laugh at them " He taiked in this way a long time with a sort of angry and savage familiarity. Summer listened without answering a word. "You see then," said he to me, "that is what I have borne for years, by th way in which they treat us now that our party is power, you may judge what went on here formerly."

Quitting Washington to visit the army, Mr. Lauge took a letter from Sumner to Gen. Grant. What

followed I must translate in full: Gen. Grant is cold and slient; he had ordered a tent to be given me at his heauquarters, but during my brief

remember that one day one of the staff spoke of an attack to be made at the mouth of a river, and said that A TRIBUTE FROM FRANCE. the bar at low tide had 16 feet of water on it. Grant raised his head; "eighteen feet," said he; and everyody held his tougue. When I was ready to depart, I DEUX MONDES. gave notice the day before, as the rule was. That day, after dinner, the General, who usually retired at once to his tent, did me the honor to ask me to take a short walk with him. It was almost evening, in the month of January. "You brought me a letter from Sumner,"

said he. "I don't concern myself with politics, but they say in the newspapers that I belong to the Democratic rty. You may say to Sumner that I am, before everything, the servant of the Union and of the Government; that for his friends, and especially for him, I have no feeling but esteem. He does his work in the Senate; I shall soon be in Richmond." These words, spoken at a time when the Demo crats based great hopes on Grant, were pronounced, says Mr. Laugel, with the greatest simplicity; and the anecdote, like many others he tells, is a contribution to the history of those eventful days. Grant seemed to him cold at first, with a sort of timidity contracted in the solitudes of the West, austere in

his life and dress, indefatigable, impassive, with every mark of command, an active, tenacious, inexorable will, one of those men without weakness or pliancy, born to put down civil war, and too deeply imbued with the convictions of his race to think of ending it otherwise than in the interest of

Mr. Laugel's strong prepossession in Gen. Grant's favor becomes more evident as he takes up the unhappy story of his quarrel with Mr. Sumner. The position of the latter gave him, as Mr. Laugel sees, a species of control over the Executive in foreign appointments and affairs, and he intimates that Mr. Sumner abused somewhat the authority which he possessed, and wanted the appearance as well as the reality of power. Gen. Grant, on his side, was unyielding. "He had not the accessibility, the untiring patience, the openness of Lincoln, and Sumner soon felt that an invisible hand was drawing him asunder from a President who was silent, reserved, accustomed to certain familiar faces, and who hated all discussion. Then came Santo Domingo, as to which Mr. Laugel thinks Mr. Sumner right, but that the President was justly offended with Sumner's direct and personal attack on him; that, furthermore, though the Senator triumphed he had overrated his strength, and forgot that the men who followed him in success would not follow him in disgrace. I do not dispute Mr. Langel's right to take the view be does of the facts, though they are certainly imperfeetly known to him. But he is carried away his partisanship on this question, and says of Mr. Sumner, after his removal from his chairmanship, that, from that moment, he pretended to consider the Republican party as the mere instrument of personal government. I do not think Mr. Sumner's worst enemies ever charged him in this or any other matter with insincerity, and I cannot but regret to see Mr. Laugel, who is not to be reckoned an enemy, so far forget himself and what is due to the memory of his friend, as to let such a word escape his pen-He speaks of him in the next sentence as daring to say that instead of republicanism there was no longer anything but Grantism. Nor is Mr. Laugel more happy in his account of Mr. Sumner's connection with the Presidential campaign of 1872. He represents him as reluctant to be drawn into it, asserts that he wished to take no part in it, and remarks that he put forward the state of his health as a pretext for coming to Europe. Mr. Langel knows better. On the very next page he speaks of him, and speaks truly, as obliged to hesitate about making the least effort, taking a walk, or paying a visit; and further on as suffering from the most alarming pains and unable to get repose. I know, and Mr Laugel knows, that Mr. Sumner came only too late to Europe and returned only too soon, and it is unworthy of Mr. Laugel to represent him as shirking a duty, or giving only a half-hearted support to the cause he espoused and the candidate for whose success his wishes were genuine and eager.

But in all this part of his work Mr. Laugel is under an influence easy to be traced. He writes of Mr. Garrison, whom Mr. Laugel found modest and Greeley in terms that betray both ignorance and dislike. He speaks of him as scandalizing the financial world by theories upon paper money contrary to the inciples of political economy; plainly implying, though not asserting, that Mr. Greelev, the earliest and most uncompromising advocate of a return to specie payments, was the advocate of an inconvertible currency. An estimable man, says Mr. Laugel, but wrong headed; (un esprit faux,-all the evil sense of which is but imperfectly conveyed by the word wrong-headed) without energy, and the tool rather than the leader of his party! This is on a par with Cluseret's letter in the Marseillaisé, representing Mr. Greeley and THE TRIBUNE as the American props of

the Second Empire. On the Treaty of Washington and Mr. Sumner's relation to it and the question of Judicial Claims Mr. Laugel is also astray. He confounds the history of the Treaty with the history of the subsequent negotiations, but on that I will only stop to assure Mr. Laugel that Mr. Samuer was not an opponent of the Treaty, but its energetic supporter, and that it could not have been ratified without his support. Beside what Mr. Sumner had himself published in his speech on the Duel of Two Nations, Mr. Laugel gives us what I judge to be his remembrance of conversations with Mr. Sumner about France, and his

knowledge of some of his experiences. At a time when the last French parliamentarians were iving in the shade, untouched by the light of the victories of Schastopol, Magenta, and Solferino far from the splendors of a court which attracted the eyes of all Europe, forgotten by a people thirsting for glory, for riches, and for pleasure, they were still, in his eyes, the representatives of France. He had received and protected French refugees, as his ancestors had welcom proscribed Huguenots, and sometimes his generosity ad been singularly misplaced. He was always willing to see heroes in those who said they were the victims of liberty. Sedan he regarded as the chastisement of the Second of December. He found France conquered, Paris still bearing the marks of a double siege. He visited the ruine which bordered both banks of the Scipe, and meditated sadly on the madness new iconoclasts. The men whom formerly he had known best, whom he had seen united in a struggle undertaken in the name of liberal ideas, he found separated, ill content with each other, accusing each other of desertion. He was surprised at the isola tion of those whom he most admired, at the solitude about certain names, at the inaction and languor of some. He was distressed by our divisions, and could not understand our terrors, nor see all which had crambled with the wails of our fortresses and of our ourned palaces; treading on the sehes of an invasion and civil war, he had his eyes, still turned toward an ideal government that should be popular, peaceful, and tolerant. The tumultuous movement of public affairs, where mere talk had regained the first place, hid from him the invisible and deep-scated agitation of wounded national instincts. He saw M. Thiers. He had left him the still energetic representative of constitutional monarchy, he found him the hope and the stay of the Republican party. Sumper dreamed of a liberal and generous republic for France, in which the princes of the ancient royal family should have found a high place, and which would have added to the material power of democracy those forces of imagination which spring out of national history. He was surprised to feel lavisible barriers wherever foot, and to breathe everywhere distrust, anger, and Thiers, and that freedom of spirit which permitted him to pass from a discussion on the American Constitution to a parallel between the German legend of Faust and the Latin legend of Don Juan ; he was surprised to find that understanding scarcely bent by his country's misfortunes and triumphant smid universal defeat.

This, full of interest as it is, probably gives a slightly one-sided notion of Mr. Sumner's opinions on France. Gambetta's name is not mentioned May I sever saw min except as dinner, which was as | could hardly be mentioned, I suppose, in Mr. Sum-

ner's talks with the Duc d'Aumale's secretary short as it was frugal. Hardly a word was spoken. I though it is certain that in Mr. Sumner's mind Gam betta held a more important place than the Orleans Prince. He saw, indeed, or wished to see, leading men of all parties. The Duc d'Aumale invited him to Chantilly, and himself, says Mr. Laugel, did the honors of that lovely spot, driving him through the grounds, and showing him that gallery of the battles of Condé in which it seems as if Condé were about to enter, so completely do you breathe there the air of past times. Familiar with French history. Sumner could enjoy the charm of so many memories, already enigmas for many a Frenchman. His feeling for antiquity led him into the booksellers' shops in search of old missals, Grolier bindings, books worn by age, and prints. I scarcely know what Mr. Laugel means by saying that Mr. Sumner was neither collector nor biblio phile. If to love and understand and buy, in proportion to his means, very largely, make a collector, then Mr. Sumner was one both of books and engravings. Few Americans know so much about either as he did, or possessed so many rarities. His happiest hours were spent with them, except perhaps those he spent in turning over the treasures which the shops and libraries and galleries of Paris

He had to quit all that and go back to Washington, "no longer," says Mr. Laugel, "followed by popular acclamations, but as a defeated man, without zeal, without hope, almost without an object." The latter is anything but accurate. Mr. Sumner went back because he had an object, because one irresistible duty drew him, because one last act remained for him to achieve. All of us urged him to stay-all his friends in Europe. To all he turned a deaf ear, grateful as he was for their solicitude about him. It was useless to tell him he was not able to go back and reënter the Senate and resume his task. He knew it better than we did. The feeling of his near fate was strong upon bim before he said good-by to England. the last morning of his stay, a dull cold November morning, when for the last time I pressed my entreaty upon him to change his mind and stay, he answered: "You are all very kind, but I must go. I must make a last effort for my Civil Rights bill. But for that I would stay." To that he deliberately sacrificed himself. As I have had, with sincere regret, to criticise some of Mr. Laugel's statements, I am glad to close with hearty thanks to him for the noble passage in which he concludes

his article: With Sumner disappeared one of the representatives of that vigorous generation of statesmen who lifted America to the hight of power where the world sees her to-day, and who were the leaders more than the servants of democracy. Profoundly respecting the work of their fathers, they nevertheless amended it by obliterating all traces of an institution which threatened to corrupt it. Sumner honored the poople and despised speaking without an aim; always for a cause, not for the vain delight of applause. Though a reformer, his spirit had nothing chimerical about it, and there was much more of Grotius, Montesquieu, and Blackstone in him than of Rousseau or the Socialists. In claiming liberty for the blacks, it was their right to the family and to property on which he insisted. He had no instinctive horror for aristocracles, or old dynastics; he detested only tyranny, and he knew that tyranny can put on the most dissimilar masks. The most striking trait in his character was a sincere, instinctive, complete respect for the understanding; his dearest friends were poets, historians, and thinkers. He enriched his mind continually by reading the great writers of every country. His collected speeches, soon to be published, will fill more than mes, and you may find in them, often in the midst of the driest discussions, frequent glimpses of the happy world of the muses. At times a singular grace was mingled with his eloquence, usually a little heavy, with his crushing logic and his too exuberant knowledge. In a country at once covetous and prodigal, swoller with strength and riches, Sumner remained as a type o the ancient time; simple in manners, disinterested, of refined and delicate tastes; living on the banks of the stream which bore along vulgar ambitions and greeds, his eyes steadfastly fixed on something noble and great. It may be said of him, in fine, that he knew how to serve at the same time, which is not always easy, his country and humanity; that he defended all his life long the interests of the United States and those of an oppressed race, and succeeded in combining the two causes which were dearest to him, Emancipation and

With every sentiment of this it may not be possible for us Americans to agree, but as a whole it is such a judgment as Mr. Sumner's best friends may be glad to have had pronounced in a European review reaching all the best minds of many countries. Desiring to give what was newest in Mr. Laugel's article, I have done scant justice to much that is best in it : to the flow of its narrative, its lucid account of Mr. Sumner's career, its often subtle estimate of men and things American. To its attractive and scholarly style I have of course done none at all, but if a foreigner may have an opinion on such a point, I should say that Mr. Laugel's style was one of the principal charms of a most accomplished

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD AND THE NEW IOWA LAW.

CHICAGO, July 1 .- Hugh Riddle, Superintendent of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, has written a long letter to Gov. Carpenter of Iowa, in regard to the railroad law of that State, in which, after

gard to the railroad law of that State, in which, after reviewing the law at some length, he says:

While this company denies the justice and Constitutionality of the railroad act, it is disposed to subject it to the test of an actual experiment, before assailing it in Court. Schedules have been arranged in conformity with the provisions for the transportation of persons and property between points in the State of Lows. The officers of the Company, however, are trustees, charged with the management of the property of its stockholders, in such a manner as to secure the revenue necessary for the payment of operating expenses, reasonable dividends upon the stock, and the interest upon the bonds. While engaging in the experiment of operating that portion of the road in Lowa, in accordance with the schedule named in the act, it is their duty so to adjust the rates applicable to inter State Commerce, as to secure from the entire busiless of the Company, the revenue to which it is entitled. Inflexible schedules have uniformly been found impracticable and we say frankly that we do not believe that the operation of this road, in conformity with this act, will accord with the principles which govern commorce, or that the result will be satisfactory either to the owners of the railroad or to the people of the State. It is hoped, however, that some practicable good will result from submitting the act to the test of an actual experiment. It may contribute somathing toward either confirming or dispelling the new theories in regard to transportation and bringing about a better thinders and the relation existing between the owners of railroad property and the public. If the actual experiment is the relation existing between the owners of railroad property and the public. If the actual experiment is not result in a total or partial confiscation, it may not be necessary to raise any question as to the validity of the act; but if the result shall show that such any attempt to enforce the act as a valid law will be resisted in the reviewing the law at some length, he says :

A JUDGMENT AGAINST THE NEW-ORLEANS, MO-

BILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY. NEW-ORLEANS, July 1 .- The Superior District Court, in the case of the State of Louisiana against the New-Orieans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs rendered by the Company to return to the State \$750,000 in bonds dated July 1, 1870, with coupons attached, or pay the amount in cash, with interest, giving the State a first lien on all their property west of the Mississippi.

THE MEMPHIS AND PADUCAH RAILROAD DE-CISION.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—The decision of Chancellor Walker in regard to the Memphis and Paducab Railroad, as reported yesterday, has been modified, owing to the act passed last Winter by the Tennesson Legislature, permitting the consolidation of the Missia-sippi River and the Paducah and Gulf Railroads, so that contracts are not rendered invalid as first reported.

Gov. Dix has appointed John R. Thomas of

WASHINGTON.

A VACANCY IN THE CABINET. MR. HALE WITHDRAWS HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP-MR. CRESWELL CON-

SENTS TO ACT AS HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT UNTIL HIS SUCCESSOR IS APPOINTED. WASHINGTON, July 1.—Representative Hale rearned to Washington last night and immediately called on President Grant to thank him for his mark of confidence and friendship in tendering him the appointment of Postmaster-General, but at the same time respectfully to withdraw his acceptance of that Mr. Hale has been in Altoona for a few days, and thought that he would be able to enter upon the duties of the position to-day, as Mr. Creswell had made his arrangements to retire yesterday. He had recovered, in a slight degree, from the fatigue incident to a long session of Congress, but the exessive heat of the few days past has so weakened him as to compel a declination of the honor and require him to seek at his home the rest and recuperation imperatively required. He will, therefore, leave for his home in Maine to-morrow. The Cabinet met at 10:30 o'clock this morning, Messrs. Creswell and Hale being present. All the members expressed their regret that personal considerations have compelled Mr. Hale to decline the Postmaster-General-

Ex-Postmaster-General Creswell stated on leaving he Cabinet meeting to-day, that he would act as Postmaster-General until his successor should be appointed, but he intended to insist upon leaving the Department as soon as possible. Returning to the Department he directed the First Assistant Marshal to sign some documents presented to him, declining to settle any questions or decide any matters except such as were necessary to keep the Department in operation with a responsible head. It is said that a successor will be appointed in a few days.

MR. HALE'S RESIGNATION A SURPRISE-HIS HEALTH THE CAUSE OF THE ACTION-THE PRESIDENT EX-PRESSES REGRET AND DISAPPOINTMENT-NO

APPOINTMENT YET MADE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 1.-Mr. Hale's resignation today, of the Postmaster-Generalship, was quite as much of a surprise as his appointment was, a week ago. But one consideration governed him in this action, and that was, care for his health. Mr. Hale is not a man of strong constitution and during the past Winter, as a member of the Appropriations ommittee of the House, his labors were greater than his strength warranted him in performing. His first idea was to accept the place and request Mr. Creswell to remain in office a few months, until he (Mr. Hale) could obtain the needed rest. This, Mr. Creswell declined to do, and Mr. Hale did not think it advisable to accept the office and intrust the work of the first quarter to an assistant. He then thought he would accept and do the best he could, until his health improved, and acted on this idea. Subsequently, he was advised by physicians that it would be dangerous for him to remain in Washington, hard at work, during the hot months. His family also, is not in the best of health and so, all things considered, he concluded to serve out his term in Congress. The President expressed much regret and disappointment at Mr. Hale's determination to decline the portfolio of the Post-Office Department, but agreed with him that the first cousideration of a public man should be to preserve his health. The appointment of a successor was dis-

W. Scoffield of Pennsylvania, if he will accept it. A LONG CABINET SESSION.

cussed in the Cabinet meeting, but no decision was

reached. It was expected that the President would

select a man to-day, but up to a late hour this even-

ing, no appointment had been announced. The

place will probably be given to Congressman Glenni

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE EXECUTION OF NEW LAWS-THE PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE TREAS-URY DEPARTMENT EXPLAINED - CHARLES F. CONANT APPOINTED ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, July 1.-The Cabinet meeting today was very long, the session continuing nearly four hours. It was the first gathering of the President's advisers since Congress adjourned and the st before Gen. Grant's departure for Long Branch All the members of the Cabinet were present except Secretary Robeson, who is in New-York. Several laws passed during the last few days of the late session of Congress required the attention of the Cabinet, and the necessary measures were taker to secure their execution. Secretary Bristow occupied much of the time of the session in explaining the reforms he is making in the Treasury Department and in arranging for the necessary appointments. The vacancy in the Assistan Secretaryship of the Treasury was filled by the appointment of Chas. F. Conant, late Chief of the Warrant Division of the Department. This was a merited promotion. Mr. Conant began his elerical life as a clerk in the War Department in 1863. In October, 1865, he was transferred to the Treasury Department and appointed Assistant Chief of the Warrant Division. In 1870 he was promoted to the head of the division, and since that time has performed his duties in a most satisfactory and efficient manner. Mr. Conant is about 40 years of age and has resided with his family in this city during the past 12 years. He is a native of New-Hampshire. The President at once confirmed the nomination, and the Cabinet congratulated Secretary Bristow on his choice. Mr. Avery, the new Chief Clerk of the Department, and Mr. Giltillan, the new Appointment Clerk, both excellent men, and both promoted from lower grades after long and patient service, will assume their positions to-morrow. The President will remain here for a day or two, until public matters now under consideration are disposed of. In the mean time, his cottage at Long Branch has been put in excellent condition.

THE DISTRICT SAFE BURGLARY.

NAUTHORIZED STATEMENTS REGARDING THE IN-VESTIGATION-THE MATTER TO BE THOROUGHLY SIFTED-A PRIMA FACIE CASE AGAINST HARRING

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Wasmington, July 1.—The report that the new Solicitor of the Treasury will not pursue the investigation of the circumstances attending the late safe burglary in this city, beyond an examination of Col. Whitley, and that the Attorney-General will be content with hearing a statement from Assistant District-Attorney Harrington, is not believed to have been authorized. The Investigating Committee examined both of those men, and they would probably make the same statements they have already made again. The only object that the Committee had in turning over the case to the Executive Departments was that the investigation which they began might be pursued and the additional witnesses, whose attendance the Committee would have secure in a few days, fully examined. The power to pursue this investigation was given to the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General, at least by inference, in the resolution which directed that certified copies of the testimony be submitted to them. The examination of the testimony in the Attorney General's office has already proceeded far enough to make it almost certain that Harrington will be removed from his office within a few days. The evidence already taken is thought to be sufficient to make a prima facto case against him. The further duty of the Attorney-General will be to see that the proper steps are taken to bring the guilty persons to trial. The additional witnesses are expected to throw light upon the connection of the Secret Service Bureau with the affair, and there need be no apprebension that Secretary Bristoy will not see that the

investigation in his Department is a thorough and

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A MEETING OF THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE DIS-

TRICT.

AWASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1, 1874. A meeting of a number of the heaviest tax-payers of the District was held to-night at the Board of Trade Rooms, when an association was formed to give expression to the views and advocacy of the interests of those who contribute to the District expenses, to make such an appeal to Congress as may induce that body to apportion justly the future expenses between the United States and the District of Columbia, and to secure proper economy, integrity, and strict accountability in expenditures of money by appropriate legislation. The harmony of the meeting was disturbed by the appointment of two of the former members of the Legislative Council on the Committee to report a basis of action, several tax-payers objecting to them as being concerned with the late Government, the acts of which were strongly condemned. It was stated in reply that these gentlemen were property holders, equally interested with all presen in the Dis trict affairs; that nothing had been shown to reflect in the slightest degree upon their integrity, and that the object was to look to the interests of the District in the future, without reference to the past. After a somewhat stormy debate, these gentlemen retired from the Committee. Other elements of discord were introduced, one being a resolution to initiate proceedings for the protection of tax-payers from the alleged tyranny and illegal acts of the late District Government, and especially the Board of Public Works, and another looking to the criminal prosecution of officers who had acted in violation of law. These propositions were rejected on the ground that they were not in accordance with the object of the meeting. It was said by those who opposed them that if anyone knew of such illegal acts as charged, a resort should be had to the grand jury. The concluding proceedings were orderly.

THE DISCHARGE OF TBEASURY CLERKS. Additional removals were made to-day in the Treasury Department. The female employés, as yesterday, discussed the subject with tearful eyes, as they received the notification that their services were no longer required, owing to the reduction of appropriations by Congress. The number of additional dismissals is 75, mostly of males, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Bureaus of Internal Revenue and Customs, the Third Auditor's office and that of Treasurer Spinner. Mr. Goddard, assistant chief of the Customs Division, was among those discharged. The entire number dismissed is upward of six hundred. Many of those retained were reduced to clerkships of lower grads. There will be no reduction of force in the Land Office, though a few changes may be made, as also in the Post-Office Department. Twenty-eight eight clerks in the Division of Records and Pensions have been discharged from the Surgeon-General's Office. enarged from the Surgeon-General's Observant from his entire Department 202 will be discharged, by reason of the law requiring the dismissal of all civil service men and hospital stewards. From this number, however, the Secretary of War is allowed to select such men as may be needed and to appoint them as regular clerks in the Department. Among the removals yesterday was the driver of tien. Babcock's carriage, who was on the rolls as a clerk or employé. THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK TO BE CLOSED.

The Trustees of the Freedmen's Saving's Bank of this city, have been considering the question as to whether the bank should be continued in business, or whether its effects, including its bills receivable, should be turned over to a Board of Commissioners as authorized by a late law, to be recommended by them and appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. They decided upon the latter course and will recommend the appointment of Postmaster-General Creswell, Robert Purvis of Philadelphia, and Mr. Liepold of the Treasury Department. The Commissioners will receive a salary of \$3,000 a year each, until the business is closed, which will be an immense saving to the creditors, for the expenses of the bank as at present conducted, including its branches, are about \$90,000 a year. The Trustees have no doubt that the bank will pay 90 cents on the dollar of all just claims, as estimated by Bank Examiner Meigs. Depositors are warned by the Trustees not to dispose of their books at a sacrifice. Creswell, Robert Purvis of Philadelphia, and Mr.

THE NEW PENSION ACT. The act approved June 18, 1874, entitled "An act to increase pensions in tertain cases," provides that all persons who are now entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost either an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, shall be rated in the second class, and shall receive \$24 per month; provided that no artificial limbs or commutation therefor shall be furnished to such persons as shall be entitled to pensions under this act. This act, by its terms, was to take effect from and after June 4, 1873. Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, to-day announces that persons embraced within the provisions of this act can secure the benefits of the same without a formal application, and without the intervention of an attorney. A power of attorney will not be recognized in an ap-plication for the increase of pension provided by this act. A letter from the pensioner addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions inclosing his pension certificate and giving his Post-Office address will be a sufficient presentation of his claim.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 1, 1874.
This morning a number of yellow covers containing dismissals were distributed among employes of the Patent Office. One of them fell to the lot of a clerk Patent Office. One of them fell to the lot of a cierk named Brain. On the receipt of it he repaired to the model room and secured a broomstick, to the end of which he attached a bayonet. Then, after divesting himself of his clothing, saving one under garment, he rushed through the hall, dashing here and there and attering incoherent sentences. With some difficulty he was taken in charge and transferred to his friends. The effect of his dismissal produced temporary insanity. was taken in charge and transferred to his friends. The effect of his dismissal produced temporary insanity. The Attorney-General has decided that under the ac-

of June 16. 1874, no payment can be made to any railroad company for the transportation of troops or property of company for the transcortation of troops or property of the United States, when its railroad was constructed, in whole or in part, by the aid of a grant of public lands, upon any conditions as to the use of railroads by the United States. The remedy of such company, if it has any, is by suit against the Government in the Court of

It has been discovered that forged orders for certificates of pay due policemen and members of the Fire Department have been issued by, it is susposed, some one having access to the regular stamp of the District Controller's Office. Thirteen months' pay is due the firemen, and it is thought that fifty per cent of this amount has been paid in certificates of the character

Interest on the District of Columbia \$4,000,000 loan was being paid to-day by the First National Bank of New-York, and the July interest on the eight per cent improvement bonds of the late Board of Public Works, and interest on the District Water Bonds were paid here to-day at the Metropolitan Bank.

Ex-Gov. Dennison and the Hon. Henry T. Blow had

n interview with the President te-day, and informed him of their acceptance of the office of Commissioners for the District of Columbia. Mr. Cattell has declined, but his successor has not yet been selected.

The Controller of the Currency has called upon the

National Banks for a report, exhibiting their ou at the close of business on Friday, June 26. The President has appointed Joshua B. Hill United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Car-

THE MASSACHUSETIS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, July 1.-The Massachusetts Legislature was in session till 3:30 o'clock this morning, at which hour the House of Representatives adjourned sine die. The Senate will close up its business and adjourn to-day. Among the acts passed was one declaring women eligible to serve on School Committees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL TAX SUITS CANANDAIGUA, July 1 .- In the New-York Central Railroad Tax Suits against The United States, Judge Wallace to-day directed that a verdict be rendered for the company, on the ground that interest cer tificates are not taxable.

....Jacob Schell, of the firm of J. & J. P. Schell, late wholesale liquor dealers of Mufalo, recently accused of swinding their creations, was arrested resignal; charges with account in setting are to his store in June inch.

FINANCIAL ELEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SUITS, DEFAULTS, AND PRO-

JECTS. SUITS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY AND NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COM-PANY-DEFAULTS IN INTEREST BY TWO RAIL-

ROADS-THE STOCK MARKET DEPRESSED. Wall-st. was enlivened yesterday by the institution of a suit against the Erie Railway Company, the complaint in which charged the present directors with various illegal acts, and concluded with a petition to set aside the \$30,000,000 mortgage recently executed by the Company. Following close upon this was the announcement by cable of a default of the Atlantic and Great Western upon the July interest of the first mortgage bonds and the failure of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western to meet its interest, Another depressing incident is the litigation with which the local branch of the Freedmen's Savings Institution is threatened. The Pacific Mail Steam ship Company have ordered the construction of three new vessels, each to cost \$600,000. The stock market was rather irregular and dull throughout the day. A convention of railroad leaders was held to consider a freight tariff.

RAILROAD DEFAULTS.

FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY TO PAY THE INTEREST ON ITS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

LONDON, July 1.-The Attantic and Great Western Railway Company have declined to receive and pay to-day the coupons on their first mortgage bonds. The failure of the Atlantic and Great Western to pay interest to-day on its first mortgage bonds was not wholly enexpected. Inside parties have been constant sellers of both Erie and Atlantic and Great Western ever since the return of Mr. McHenry from New-York. There is great anxiety to know the extent to which Erie is involved by its lease of the Atlantic and Great Western and its guarantees of interest bonds, cash advances, etc. Rumors place the figure as high as seven millions.

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS HERE. Cable advices, yesterday, from London, stated that the nancial agents of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company refused to pay the coupons of that corporation which fell due yesterday and were presented. The officers of the Company in Wall-st.' stated that the cable advices were correct, and that the first mortgage coupons of the road would not be paid, as the Company did not have the requisite funds. The Company had outstanding in Europe, principally in England, about \$15,000,000 of first and \$28,500,000 of third mertgage bonds. The interest had been paid on the first two classes of bonds. On the third class they had not paid any interest. It is now proposed to the bondholders that the first mertgage cou-pons shall be funded into a "deferred interest" bond, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, to be guaranteed by the rental accruing from the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie. As the coupons are the results of interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, it is likely that interest on the deferred payment at 4 per cent per annum will be very satisfactory to the bondholders. That officers say that the leased lines, rental and trust coupons, first and second issue, together with drawn sinking fund bends and matured coupons, will be paid at the Company's agency in London on pre-

The default on the first mortgage bonds has excited considerable comment in the stock market and in financial circles generally, but in Erie circles the default has been regarded as a foregone conclusion.

sentation.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTEEN BAILROAD.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad defaulted on its coupons vesterday. This was not unexpected, as the failure of Turner Brothers had revealed the lack of funds in the treasury of the Company. It is understood that some proposition for funding the cou-pons will be suggested, and, if possible, carried out.

STOCK AND RAILROAD INTERESTS.

DOWNWARD COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET-A NEW SCHEDULE OF FREIGHT CHARGES-CHANGES IN THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN-THREE NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The downward course of the stock market was resumed yesterday morning, the active stocks declining from 1 to 11 per cent, under the pressure of an-The Eric litigation excited considerable talk, and, with the report of the default on the coupons of the first mortgage bonds, depressed the prices of the stock. Later the general list. Aithough there is no certainty as to the names selected for the Eric directory the following are some of the leading names agreed upon for the new

John King, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Obio John King, vice-Fresident of the Baltimore and Odio; Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania; Haga J. Jawett, Member of Congress from Obio; H. G. Steb-bins, President of the Park Commissioners; R. Suydam Grant of the Grant Lecomotive Works, Marshall O. Roberts, John A. C. Gray, and Wm. Butler Duncan.

The following changes and appointments have been made by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Com-

The Accounting Department of the New-York Office of

The Accounting Department of the New York Office of this Company will be moved to the General Offices of the Company at Meadville, Penn. All communenties in relation to the basiness of the office will hereaster be addressed to Thomas Wannock, Author. Mr. Warnock has also been appointed Secretary of the Company, with office at Meadville, Penn., vice A. Hegewisch, restance, F. E. Ritman has been appointed Treasurer of the Company, with office at Meadville, Penn. S. F. Uhlaorn has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Company at its New-York office. The representatives of the Erie, New-York Central,

Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads held meeting yesterday at one of the up-town hotels, and discussed the question of a new, schedule of freight charges. It is understood that the disposition is to lower charges somewhat. Thomas A. Scott informed a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that they had only an informal talk," and transacted no business whatever. The all-rail lines to the Pacific finally declared war against the Pacific Mail on freights, and reduced the rates through from New-York and San Francisco on some classes very heavily.

President Russell Sage of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company said yesterday that the Company, having suceeded so well, are about to build three new steamers to add to the fleet they already have attoat. These steamers, he says, are to be of the finest kind for comsteamers, he says, are to be of the fluest kind for com-fort, sepeed, and capacity. They will be serew steamers, 5,000 tons burden, and will cost \$000,000 cach, or a total of \$1,800,000. They will be built on the same model as the City of Peking and other vessels of her class, and are to be finished within twelve months. One vessel will probably be given to John Roach for construction, another to Pasey, Jones & Co., and the third to some other constructor of known capacity. These vessels will be distributed in a manner that will best serve the interests of the Com-

The extended paper of Hoyt, Spragues & Co. was not

A SAVINGS BANK UNDERMINED. AN APPLICATION TO BE MADE FOR THE APPOINTMENT

OF A RECEIVER OF THE NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. It seems very likely that the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company will wind up its affaire speedily. Orders were received from the National Board of Trustees managing the institution at Washington to stop taking in and paying out money. This order has already involved the Company in a lawsuit, and proceedings will be begun either for the appoint-ment of a receiver or class for throwing the concern into bankruptcy. The facts of the case, as far as ascertained,

Application will be made in the Marine Court to-day by Edmundte. Frice, attorney for Mrs. Arabella R. Map-ping, for the appointment of a receiver for the Freed-man's Savings and Trust Company, at No. 185 Bleeckerst. Mrs. Mapping has had for some time deposits with the Company amounting to \$661 75. On April 38 she went to the office of the Company and gave notice that she desired to draw the amount of her deposit. The institution, according to its rule, pays money on de-mand, but she gave them the advantage of the 60 days' notice. She applied on Monday for her money, but